



The International Training Workshop for Typhoon and Flood Disaster Reduction

5 – 9 May, 2008, Taiwan, R.O.C.

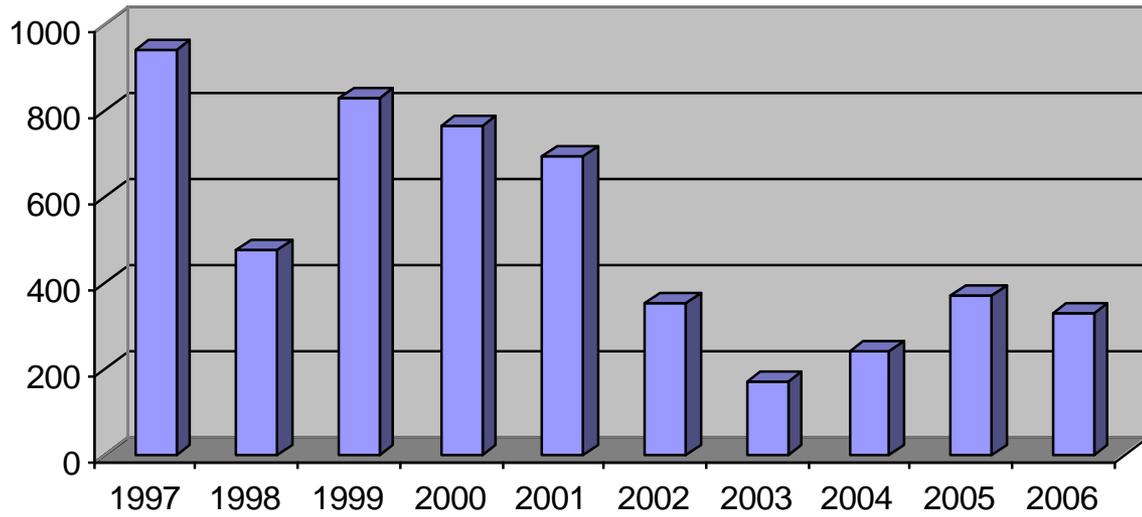
Flood and Storm Control System in Vietnam

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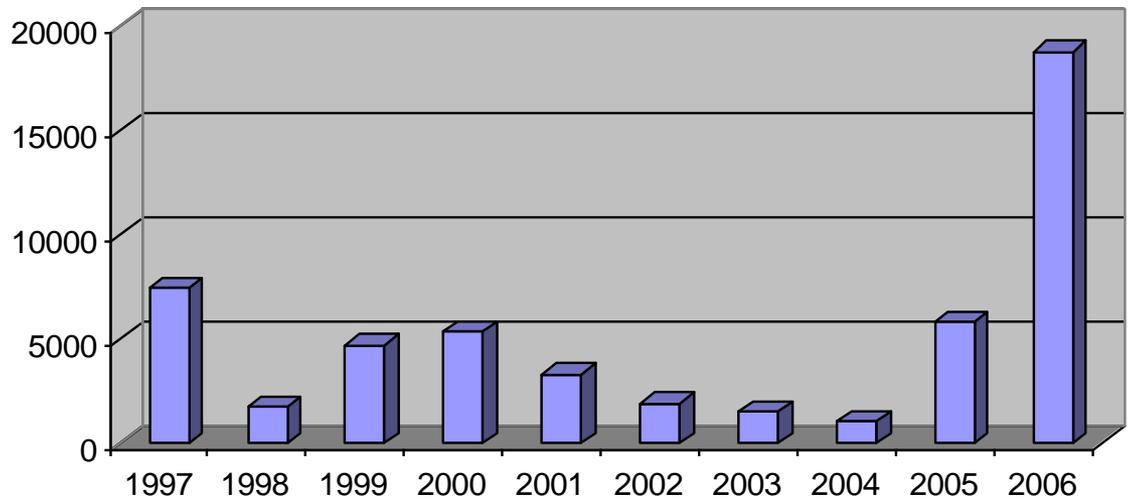
Overview

- Disasters have continually occurred all over the country
- Natural disasters in Vietnam have been increasing in terms of magnitude, frequency and volatility
- Global climate change has increased natural disaster phenomena in both terms of frequency and seriousness

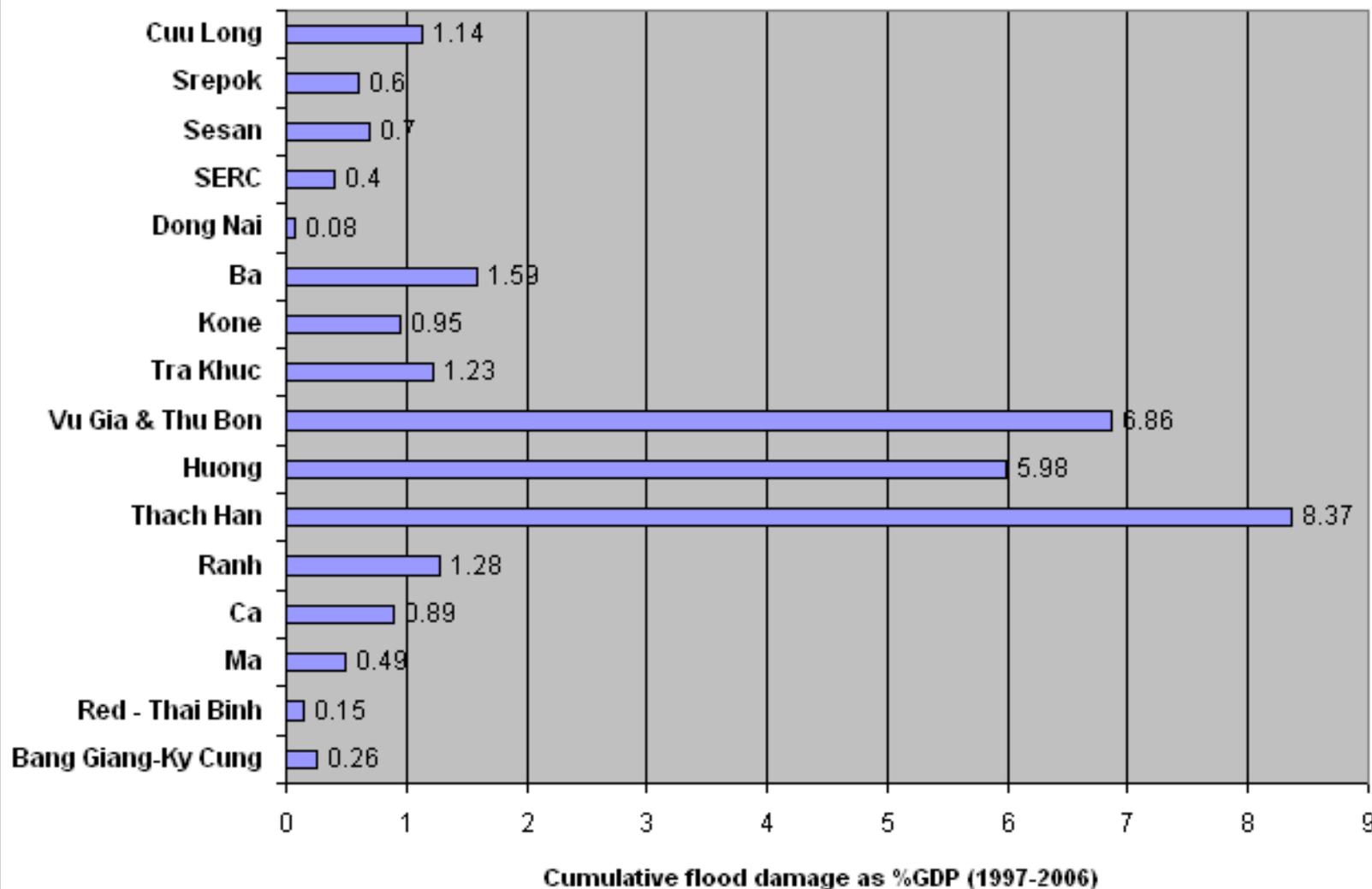
Deaths by natural disaster from 1997 to 2006



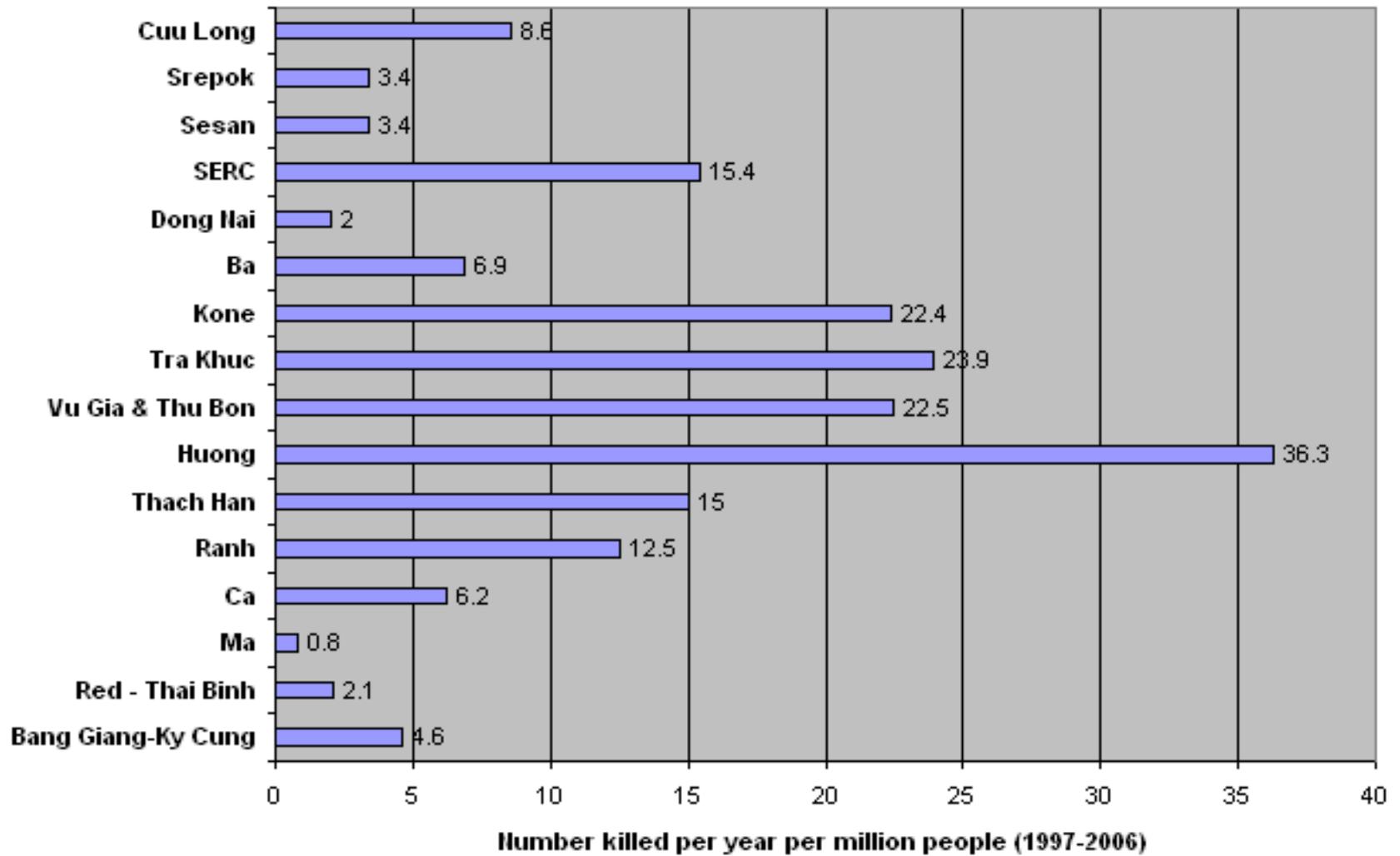
Damages from 1997 to 2006 (B VND)



Flood Damage Index



Flood Human Life Index



The government's care, people's disaster prevention traditional and international support

- Minimize human loss
- Reduce the loss of the state and people's assets
- Eliminate hunger and alleviate poverty
- Protect environment
- Ensure sustainable development
- Contribute to natural disaster mitigation in the region & over the world

Flood and storm control zones

- The territory is divided into seven economic and sub-climate zones: Northern Mountains, Red River Delta, North Central Coast, South Central Coast, Central Highlands, South East and Mekong River delta
- Each zone has strategy for flood and storm control: a) Dyke system, b) Preparedness, Adaptation and Mitigation, and c) Living together with flood and exploit flood advantages

Geographic Areas and Economic Zones

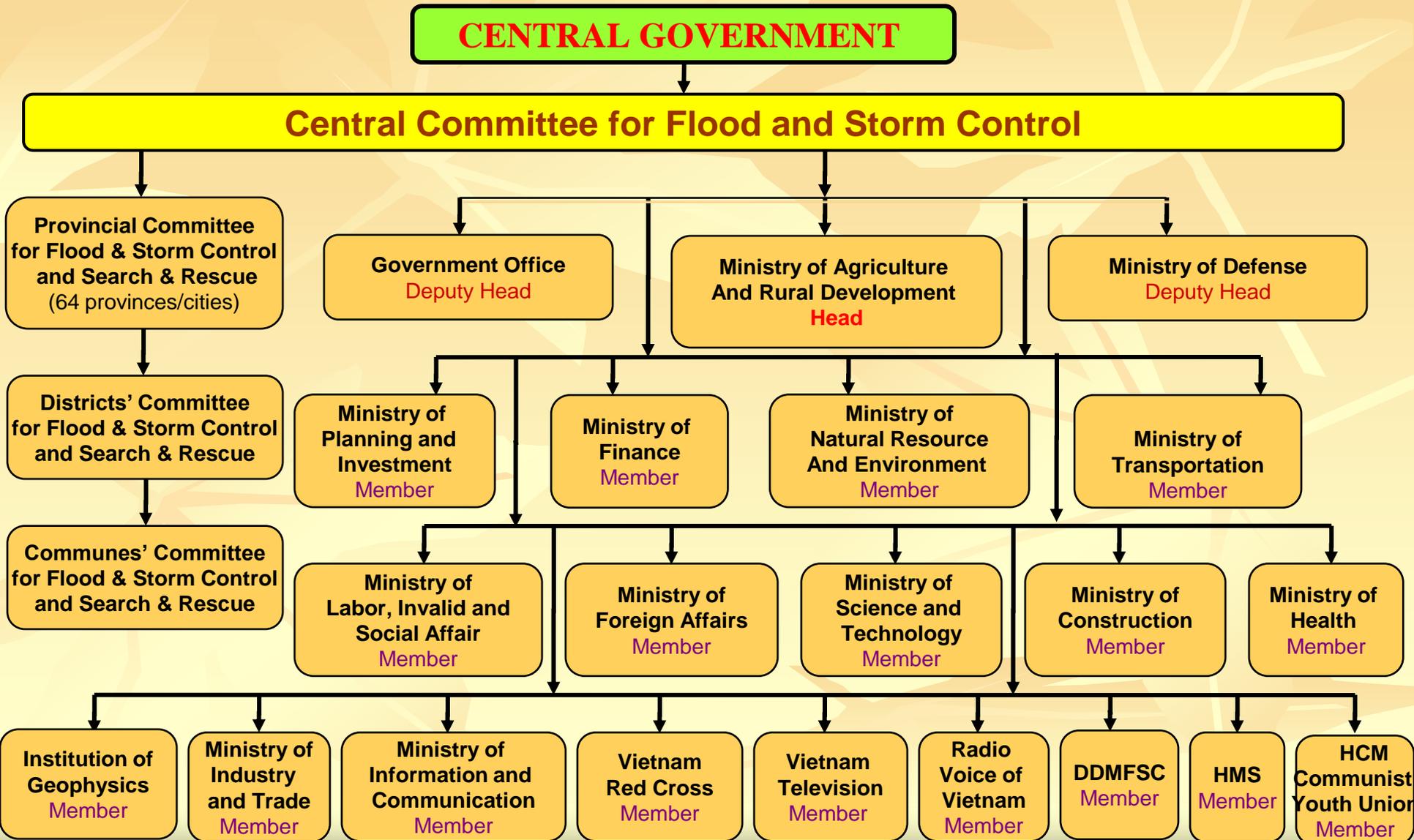
Disaster	North east and north west	Red river delta	North central coast	South central coast	Central highlands	North east south	Mekong river delta	Coastal economic zone
Storm Flood	++	++++	++++	++++	+	+++	+++	++++
Flash Flood	-	++++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++++	++++
Whirlwind	++	-	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+++
Drought	+	++	++	++	+	++	++	++
Desertification	++	+	++	+++	+	+++	+	+++
Saline instrusion	-	-	+	++	+	++	+	++
Inundation	-	+	++	++	+	++	+++	++
Landslide	-	+	++	++	+	++	+++	++
Storm surge	+	++	++	++	+	++	+++	++
Fire	-	++	++	++	+	++	+++	++
Industrial and Environmental hazard	+	+	++	+++	-	+++	+++	+++
	-	++	++	++	+++	+++	++	+++

Typhoon

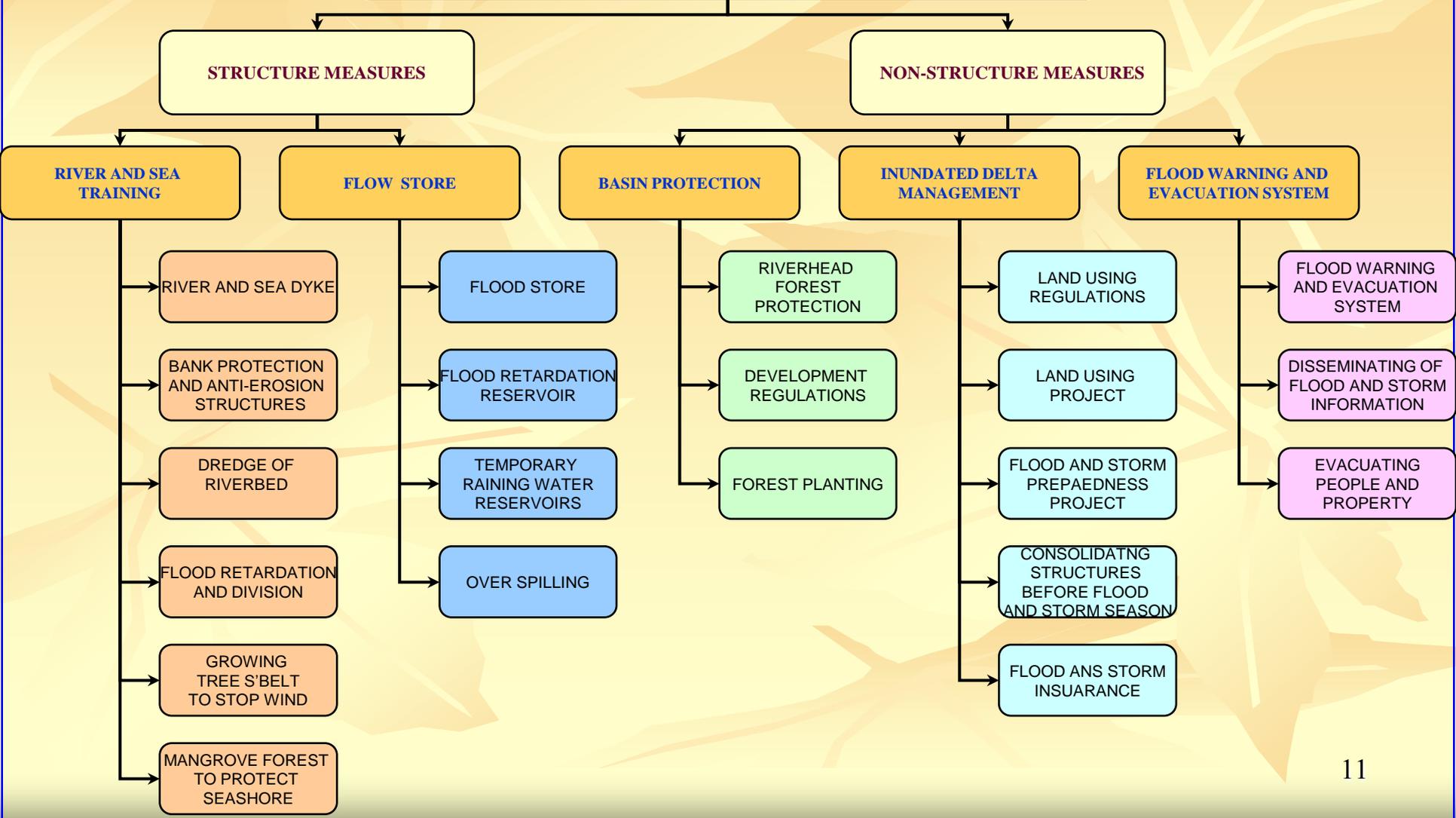
- 50 years (1954-2006), there were totally 380 typhoons and tropical depressions in Vietnam, of which 31% hitting the North, 36% in the North and Middle Central Coast and 33% in the South Central Coast
- Typhoon's landfalls usually accompany with high tide and heavy rain, thus resulting in and floods. It is estimated that up to 80-90% of the Vietnam's population are affected by typhoons



CCFSC Structure



OVERVIEW OF DISASTER PREVENTION



Remarkable achievements

- Law on Dyke management (1/7/2007)
- National Strategy for disaster reduction up to 2020 (16thNov.2007)
- Law on Forestry and Strategy on Forestry development
- Law and Strategy on Environmental protection
- Strategic orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam (2004)
- Socio-Economic development plan for 2006-2010 and related sectoral and provincial plans for the same period
- The ODA Master Plan for 2006 – 2010 that gives priority to reduce losses and damages caused by natural disasters

National Strategy for disaster reduction up to 2020

- The government consolidates the state management on disaster prevention, response and mitigation nationwide
- Disaster prevention, response and mitigation must be implemented in synchronous, period-based and priorities-based manners, responsive to both immediate and long-term purposes
- The principle of “four-on-the-spot” should be applied (command, man-power, materials and logistics) to ensure proactive prevention, timely response, quick and effective recovery
- Investment must combine both structural and non-structural measures
- Implement international commitments in the field of disaster prevention, response and mitigation

Limitations

- Disaster prevention, response and mitigation activities are reactive and mainly focus on problem response
- The response to disasters is slow due to objective and subjective reasons
- Unstable production system, inappropriate production structure
- Poor infrastructure results in vulnerability to disaster risks

Limitations

- Forecasting and warning systems do not meet standard requirements, particularly with regard to such disasters as flash floods, landslides, whirlwinds
- Emergency relief, damage recovery and reconstruction are insufficient, lack of direction and coordination
- Search and rescue operations are unprofessional and limited due to lack of equipments and facilities, thus they cannot take advantage of the combined strengths of all forces and people
- Non-structural measures which have not been implemented widely include community based disaster risk management

Damages caused by Natural Disaster



Do Son, Haiphong - Damrey Typhoon, Jul. 2005



Cat Hai, Haiphong - Damrey Typhoon, Jul. 2005



Damages caused by Natural Disaster



Da Nang, Xangsane Typhoon, Oct. 2006



Damages caused by Natural Disaster



Hai Hau, Nam Dinh - Damrey Typhoon, Jul. 2005



Disaster Management in Vietnam



Central Region:
“Preparedness, Adaptation and Mitigation”



Disaster Management in Vietnam

Cuu Long River Delta:
“Live together with flood and exploit flood advantages”



Disaster Management in Vietnam

Northern Delta and Midland region:
“Dike systems for flood control”





For Vietnam safer in natural disaster



**Thank you
for your attention!**

